

# The Adair County News

VOLUME XVIII

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY 20 JANUARY, 1915.

NUMBER 12

## Circuit Court.

Monday was the opening of the January term of the Adair circuit court. It brought a large crowd of people to town, and all classes of business were fairly good throughout the day. People were here from all adjoining counties. There was some stock on the market and several head changed hands.

Judge Carter and Commonwealth's attorney, A. A. Huddleston, arrived in due time, and by the noon hour the Judge had completed his instructions and at 1 o'clock that branch of the court went to work. The instructions were lengthy, covering all the crimes known to the law and it is believed that the grand jury will be busy seven or eight days of the term.

Early in the morning all the magistrates handed in their reports, the Master Commissioner and other officials.

The court will be in session the full two weeks.

## The Roads.

The News interviewed several farmers last Thursday, who were in Columbia, to go before the Board of Equalizers. The subject was Roads, and they all stated that the highways in Adair county were in a worse condition than they ever before knew. In some places the mud comes up to the hubs of wagons, and it takes a good team to draw an empty vehicle. Is it not time for the citizenship of this county to come to life on the question of road building? Good roads make business, not only that, but they would enhance the value of farms, afford a better way of getting to market, and would cause a broad smile to come over the faces of the entire farming class. It is the most important question now confronting the people of Adair county.

## Will Serve During Life.

People about Columbia will remember that two or three years ago Robert Nell, who was a nephew of Mrs. Mary Harvey, this place, while umpiring a base ball game, in Bullett county, was struck in the head with a bat by Herman Deacon, Nell dying in a few hours. Deacon and Nell were not on good terms and Nell was struck from behind. Deacon was tried for murder and given a life sentence. The case was appealed, and last week the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court and Deacon will have to serve during life. The first words spoken by Nell when he came to himself were, "Who struck me," showing conclusively that he did not know the man who had struck the fatal blow.

## Number of School Children in Adair.

Adair county has 5,697 children between the ages of 6 and 20 years and 3,215 or 56.4 per cent., of them attend school, according to a recent census bulletin. The data contained in the report relates to the year 1910, and has only recently been made public. The distribution, by age groups, and the number attending school is as follows:

Age 6 to 9, total number 1,700, number attending school 1,013.  
Age 10 to 14, total number 1,940, number attending school 1,423.  
Age 15 to 17, total number 1,062, number attending school 558.  
Age 18 to 20, total number 995, number attending school 221.

## High School Honor Roll.

### NINTH GRADE.

Cary Feese.  
Grace Huffaker.  
Anna Eubank.  
Banks Hancock.  
Sara Coffey.

### TENTH GRADE.

Paul Hamilton.  
Nannie Faulkner.  
Ruth Hamilton.

### ELEVENTH GRADE.

Rex Holladay.  
Lettie Dunbar.

## The Jurors.

The following gentlemen make up the juries for the present term of court:

### GRAND JURY.

W. P. Summers, foreman; M. O. Stevenson, W. L. Fletcher, U. N. Antle, Jo Frank Montgomery, A. H. Ballard, Willis Hutcherson, Geo. Hancock, G. A. Smith, J. H. Sanders, Andrew Garrison, S. R. Williams.

The petit juries will be published next week.

## The Family Garden.

The garden spot is the most productive fraction of an acre on most farms, yet on many it is often one of the most neglected in many respects. In the hurry and rush of the spring work it is manured possibly, and plowed and planted, or partly planted, and then the care falls to the women and children. If the farmer were to carefully consider the proportion of the family living that comes from the garden, he would realize that it deserves much more careful attention than it receives from him.

Not only can the garden be made much more profitable, and help out the family ration by increasing it and also by balancing it somewhat better, but it can be made a means of considerable supplement to the income received from the principal farm industries. By having a two-family garden—that is raising garden stuff enough for two families and finding a customer in town or city who would like to have garden (and other) products direct from the farm at least once each week—more could be realized from the farm, both for the family table and purse. Many a town or city housewife would be glad to receive a good-sized market basket full of fresh garden stuff directly from the producer by parcel post, express or direct delivery by the farmer's own conveyance—whichever would prove the most satisfactory and economical.

## Death of an Old Lady.

Last Thursday afternoon at Roley, this county, Mrs. Elvira Chelf, a highly respected old lady, mother of Mr. L. R. Chelf, Knifley, Ky., passed over the river and was at peace with her God.

Mrs. Chelf was about eighty years old and was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and had been for many years.

She was a lady for whom every body had the utmost respect, and she will be greatly missed by relatives and many friends.

## Hotel Burned.

A hotel building in Burkesville, which was the property of Mr. Boney Baker, was consumed by fire last Wednesday night. Most of the contents were saved. The property was insured for \$2,900, yet Mr. Baker's loss is between one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars. This makes three or four hotel buildings that have been burned in Burkesville.

## Births and Deaths in 1914.

The following figures show the number of births and deaths in Adair county during the year 1914:

Deaths.....	211
Between ages 6 and 20.....	18
Births.....	493
Consumption Killed.....	33
Typhoid fever.....	8
Pneumonia.....	12
Diphtheria.....	3

## Lumber Business Opening.

Mr. Walker Bryant, this place, dealer in lumber, was at Campbellsville all last week, shipping. He has sold all he has on hand and the parties with whom he is dealing have agreed to take all he can ship them this year. Mr. Bryant will continue to ship this week.

## We Need Money.

The millinery season is over and we need every dollar due us. In a very short time we will be going to market, and it takes cash to buy goods. Do not delay, but call at once.  
12-2t. Eubank & Summers.

## Lost Dog.

A Black Shepherd, ring around his neck, tip of tail white. He is about eight months old. Will pay a reward for knowledge of his whereabouts.  
C. S. Harris.

## Farm for Sale.

A dwelling and forty-two acres of good land, one mile west of Cane Valley, all cleared, for sale.  
12-2t. A. J. Coomes, Cane Valley, Ky.

## For Sale.

Five town lots in the Mulligan addition. Part cash, balance to suit your income. Will lay down on either or all the lots a modern house pattern.  
Mrs. Deed Lawless, Olga, Ky.

## HEALTH OFFICER'S COLUMN.

BY U. L. TAYLOR.

The first disease that I shall write about is consumption. I do this because it is the most deadly disease of all the known diseases. It is to be found in all climates and countries. Hippocrates, who was perhaps the most learned of all the Greek physicians, wrote a treatise on it 400 years before Christ. Traces of consumption have, we are told by writers been found in Egyptian mummies, and then several hundred years before Hippocrates, I find consumption mentioned in the Bible. In Leviticus 26 and 16 verse, where Moses said to the rebellious people, I will appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart, and ye shall sow your seed in vain for your enemies shall eat it. In Deuteronomy 28 chapter and 22 verse, it is said the Lord shall smite thee with a consumption, and with a fever, and with an inflammation, and with an extreme burning, and with the sword, and with blasting and with mildew; and they shall pursue thee until thou perish. You notice that both times that Moses alluded to consumption, he spoke of it as a disease to be very much dreaded. About one-seventh of the population of the United States die from consumption, and the records show that one-third of the deaths between the ages of 15 and 55 die from its ravages. It is only quite recently that medical men have learned the sources of infection and have attempted its treatment in a purely scientific way. The disease exists in every part of the globe, and has been studied under all conditions. It is only since these researches have been made that people have realized the enormous toll which this one disease is exacting every year in human lives and in money. Is it any wonder then, that persons who know that this disease is preventable, and see the awful burden which our nation is forced to bear, should devote their time and their money as well, in the fight for its prevention? To consumption can be attributed much of the poverty and hardships of the people, for the disease attacks in a large number of instances, persons who are wage-earners. The family is thus deprived of its usual support, and in addition has the burden of earning for an invalid. In considering the causes of consumption, physicians have been handicapped by the idea so long prevalent that consumption was an hereditary disease, and that all the members of the family where one has died from it, were doomed to destruction, and that no earthly power could save them. The people change their opinions very slowly, and it sometimes requires thunder and lightning to change them. I know one instance not many miles from here. A man who had separated from his wife, and was living about ten miles away from her, when telephones first came about, was denying that voices could be distinguished on a telephone. He said he knew that voices could be heard, but that they all sounded alike. The man whom he was talking to asked him where his wife was? He replied, down here about ten miles. Well said the man let me call her up, and you talk to her yourself, and see if you don't know her voice. He replied all right. The man got her to the phone, and the husband went up very feebly, took hold of the receiver, and said: "Hello Sally." Just at this time there came in on the wire a terrific crash of thunder, and streaks of forked lightning tore the box from the wall and knocked the old man down. He rolled over on the floor a few times, then looked up and said: "That's Sal, I know her voice."

When I first begun fumigating the houses where people had died from consumption, I had that trouble to combat. The first house I went to fumigate, there was a very beautiful girl of about 15 summers, whose step-mother had just died from consumption. She told me that fumigating would do no good. That the disease was inherited. I did not know how she expected to inherit it from a step-mother. But I suppose she thought that a step-daughter could take any thing from a step-mother. Notwithstanding her objections, I finally convinced her that fumigation would do the house no harm. I went ahead and did the work, the young lady kept on living, and is now married and raising a beautiful family.

I went to another place about 15 miles from here, to fumigate a house where an old man lived, whose son had just died from what Oliver Wendell Holmes called the great white plague. The old man was living alone in the old log house. He absolutely refused to have the fumigating done. There were signs of sputum all over

the floor, and when I called his attention to the spots he said his son did not do that. But his wife who had died from consumption three years before "Had made them spots." He said that he had himself lived about long enough any way. I agreed with him there, and did not press the argument any further. This has been about three years ago, and I have not seen the old man since. I have had several cases like this, but now am having but little trouble. These two cases occurred before I had learned the real cause of consumption. This I will now give.

I have no doubt that every case of consumption that has ever taken place, and every case that is now taking place, and every case that ever will take place, is caused by promiscuous spitting, and if we can in any way stop spitting, we can stop consumption, and if we can get the people to believe this, the question is nearly settled. In many places in this county, consumptives and their friends make no effort, even for decency's sake, to destroy the sputum, or to disinfect it. The patients spit on the floor, and if there, they will paddle around in the sputum, and if they make any show of decency at all, they will take a broom and some water, wash up the sputum and let it run down through the cracks of the floor, and think they have done a good job.

When I commenced the practice of medicine away back in the 50's this kind of sanitation was the rule, now it is a very rare exception. Many men at this day go on spitting promiscuously in the churches, in their dwellings and in the stores, on the side walks and on the streets, without seeming to think of the indecency, to say nothing of the danger to the health of the community, or even their own health or the health of their families. But this is growing better. You will now sometimes see men walking the pavement, and when they want to spit, they will turn their heads and spit in the street. This looks better, but really is just as bad. Don't spit.

## Tax-payers Notice.

On and after February 1st, 1915, I will levy, garnishee and sell property of all those who have not paid their taxes for 1914. To save costs settle at once. S. H. Mitchell, Sheriff, 11-2t. Adair County Ky.

No. 6769.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AT COLUMBIA, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts.....	107 093 93	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1 799 30	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25 000 00	
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits.....		
Other Bonds to Secure Postal Savings.....	2 000 00	
Bonds, securities, etc. other than stocks.....	26 500 00	
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	3 000 00	
Less amount unpaid.....	500 00	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	2 000 00	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	3 365 17	
Due from approved reserve agents in Central Reserve Cities.....	\$ 361 60	
Due from Approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities.....	\$30 699 90	30 961 50
Due from Banks and Bankers [other than above].....	2 380 60	
Outside Checks and other cash items.....	4 51	
Fractional currency.....	100 00	104 51
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	12 14	
Notes of other National Banks.....	695 00	
Specie.....	7 323 60	
Legal-tender notes.....	1 600 00	8 923 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation).....	1 250 00	
Total.....	302 495 75	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in.....	25 000 00	
Surplus fund.....	2 731 77	
Undivided profits.....	2 731 77	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	1 062 15	1 609 62
Circulating Notes.....	25 000 00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption fund or in transit.....	1 400 00	23 600 00
Due to Banks and Bankers [other than above].....	67 51	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	129 967 62	
Postal Savings Deposits.....	101 00	127 158 62
Total.....	\$302 495 75	

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }  
COUNTY OF ADAIR, } ss:  
I, E. H. Hughes, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
E. H. Hughes, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan. 1915.  
Walker Bryant,  
Clerk Adair County Court.

Witness my hand and seal:  
Henry N. Miller, Director.  
Jas. F. Montgomery, Director.  
Braxton Maske, Director.

## Died at Lexington.

A dispatch to Mr. L. O. Taylor, received here this morning, stated that his brother, Mr. Walter Taylor, had just died, a victim of pneumonia. He was a very exemplary young man, and was preparing himself for the ministry, having been in Transylvania University for several years. His death was a great shock to relatives of this county. His remains were brought here and taken to Pleasant Hill, near Montpellier, for burial. The deceased was born and reared near Montpellier, and was a son of Al. and Ada Taylor.

On the night of Christmas eve we were surprised at the Baptist parsonage by a number of our brethren and sisters, who made such a sudden attack that they were on our front porch before we knew of their approach. We made an unconditional surrender, and found them to be allies and not enemies, and they left with us a bountiful supply of food and other munitions of war. We thank you friends, we are glad we surrendered.  
Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bush.

Rev. R. E. Stevenson, writing from Wilburton, Oklahoma, says: "Please find enclosed \$1 in payment of my subscription. I look for the News as I do a letter from home. Oklahoma has not lost all its romanticism. A few mornings ago I was going to a near by town, and the train ran into a bunch of wild turkeys. The mortar-shot one and got off and got it."

In about two hundred of our papers, the first that were mailed last week, there was an error in the statement of the First National Bank. In those papers the figures showed the deposits to be \$117,000 when they should have read \$127,000. On account of the error the statement appears again this week.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Burnside and Burkesville Transportation Company. Their boats, "Rowena" and "Celina," will be operated same as in the past, between Burnside and Gainesboro, Tenn. They are reliable vessels and carry freight much cheaper.

Mr. John G. Noel, Memphis, Texas, a former citizen of Adair county, encloses a check for The News and says: "I want The News to come right on, as I enjoy reading it very much. I know nearly all the old timers in Adair, and I love to read the letters from different localities."

Mr. Ben Smith, who is a son of Mr. S. W. Smith, this place, and whose home is at Horse Cave, lost his wife a few days ago. She left two children beside her husband. The children are now in Columbia. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Mr. Gaither McGinnis.

We will send the Daily Louisville Post, Home and Farm, a 24 page War Atlas and the Adair County News, the papers, all one year for \$3.25. If you want this bargain send in your subscription at once, as the offer is good for only a short time.

Early in the month, Mrs. John L. Sullivan, who lived in the Pleasant Hill community, Russell county, died, leaving a husband and one small daughter. The deceased had many friends in the neighborhood where she lived.

A small residence which was occupied by Sherrod Murrell, Jr., and wife, Cane Valley, was consumed by fire one night last week. The household goods were saved. The property belonged to the heirs of Mrs. Nancy Duvall.

From now until the 28th day of February, 1915, we will furnish The Adair County News and the Louisville Daily Herald, one year each, for \$3.00. If you want a daily paper cheap now is the time to subscribe.

Capt. John Barnett, aged 80, died at Greensburg, last Saturday. He served in the Confederate army, and was a brother of Andrew Barnett, who was, for many years, a prominent lawyer of Louisville.

Miss Emma Bailly has purchased several acres of ground and a small cottage, where her father now lives, from Mr. Cabell. It is a home for her father.

I will take orders for embroidery for sheets, pillow cases, centerpieces and any piece you might want.  
Emma Bailly, Columbia, Ky.

## Notice To Costomers.

My financial condition forces me to a cash business. Please do not ask for credit.  
D. M. Moore, Garlin, Ky., 11-2t.

## Personals.

Mrs. Bettie Hutchison was quite sick last week.

B. R. Hutchison, was in Greensburg Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Josh Butler, who has rheumatism, improves very slowly.

Mr. C. K. Barbee, Campbellsville, was in Columbia a few days ago.

Miss Nell Tarter, who has been dangerously ill, is better.

Miss May Harvey was quite sick last week, but is some better at present.

Mr. G. L. Comer, Nashville, was here a few days ago, soliciting orders.

Johnnie Bell, son of J. E. and Sallie Bell, is confined to his bed with Pneumonia.

Mr. P. B. Cole, of Amandaville, was a pleasant caller on The News Monday.

Mr. John Q. Alexander was here to see our merchants last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. J. P. Dohoney, Sr., who has been sick for the past ten days, is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burdette, of Marion county, are spending a few days in Columbia.

Miss Stora Hutchison and Mrs. Claud Edgington called at The News office Monday.

Mrs. An Elizzie Walker has been confined to her room for several days with Lagrippe.

Rev. J. S. Chandler has been a victim of an aggravated case of lagrippe for the past week.

Miss Maye Montgomery has been confined to her room for the past week with lagrippe.

Miss Maud Jackman, who has been sick several months, was not any better the first of the week.

Mrs. R. F. Rowe, who was dangerously ill last week, has very much improved, we are glad to state.

Mr. H. C. Hindman visited his father at Milltown, last week. Mr. Hindman is in the revenue service.

Mr. J. R. Sims, who represents the Lebanon Marble works, was in Columbia a day or two of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark., are visiting relatives in Columbia and out in the county.

Messrs. W. J. Blankenship, C. C. Richards and Vester Blankenship, of Jamestown, were in Columbia a few days ago.

Mrs. T. B. Rice and Miss Willie Chewning of Romine, spent several days of last week with their aunt, Mrs. J. P. Hutchison.

Mr. H. T. Baker, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. D. Jones, Knoxville, since before Christmas, returned home last Thursday night.

Mr. S. E. Shively, of North Dakota, who has been visiting here, will leave for his home to-day. Mrs. Shively will remain with her parents here during the winter.

Mr. Hugh Richardson, of Campbellsville, spent a day or two of last week in Columbia. We understand that his mother, who is now in Campbellsville, will remove to that city.

Mr. J. H. Womack, of Chenoa, Ill., who spent several weeks in Adair and Russell counties, left for his home last Friday morning. While here he sold his farm, lying near Roy, this county, to W. H. Stanton, of Russell Springs. Mr. Stanton has removed to the farm.

Born to the wife of Anthus Loy, on the 10th, a nine pound daughter.

Will you bring us your shoe work? Please don't forget us?  
12-2t. T. C. Rasner & Son.

## Fresh Roasted Coffees.

Pilgrim brand 12 cts.  
Monarch brand 17 cts.  
Everybody's buying it.  
Russell & Co.

There were 99 white marriage licenses issued from the Adair county clerk's office during the year 1914, a less number than is usually issued in twelve months.

Best brand of Calicoes 5 cts per yard at  
Russell & Co.

Have you tried me on shoe work? No, but I think I will. That don't help me much. Bring them on now, and see if you don't get first class work.  
T. C. Rasner & Son, 12-2t.

## LIVE INCIDENTS MAKE UP LIFE

Stories From Europe's Battle-  
fields Full of Wonder—French  
Guerrillas Bother Ger-  
mans in Belgium.

**W**HILE the mighty war of nations progresses, which eventually is to decide the fate of several of the world's greatest powers, the fate of each individual soldier is also hanging in the balance. Each minute of his life is a lifetime in itself when facing fire or performing some dangerous duty. Each one, if he were a writer, after a battle could tell a story so thrilling it would put the efforts of the author of a best seller completely to shame.

Men in the trenches fight and die, never to be heard from again, while others are permitted to tell their deeds to a listening world because of a chance meeting with a correspondent, a letter written home or by an act of bravery of unusual merit which comes to the attention of the officers.

**Detached Force Molests Germans.**  
In all its wealth of heroic actions the present war contains no more surprising episode than one which has just been brought to light. The facts are as follows:

For over four months, ever since Aug. 23, an organized company of 150 French soldiers have been living in the Belgian provinces of Luxembourg and Namur, and, although surrounded entirely by the German forces occupying Belgium, they have constantly escaped capture. For more than four



Photo by American Press Association  
WOUNDED FRENCH PRISONERS IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

months they have conducted a guerrilla warfare against their foes, inflicting heavier losses and more damage than could be done by an entire regiment in the open, and every attempt of the Germans to dislodge them from the mountain forests where they have found refuge has failed.

These 150 men are all that is left of the French troops who vainly attempted in a two days' battle to resist the German advance between the rivers Lys and Semois on Aug. 22-23. The order for general retreat sent out by the allied forces on Sunday, Aug. 23, reached them too late. Their only way of retreat, through Mezieres, having been cut off, and realizing that they were surrounded, they decided to seek refuge in the thick forests with which this region is covered and to await there the return of the French forces, which in their minds then was a matter only of days.

Having decided to remain within the enemy's lines, the men were organized by the few officers who had survived the battle, and after a careful survey of the country a place of concealment was selected from which it would be possible to do the most harm to the enemy with the least danger of detection. Scouting parties were sent to the nearby villages, who enlisted the aid of the inhabitants, all of whom have long ago fled the country and are now beyond the reach of German reprisals. A good supply of ammunition was the most urgent need of the soldiers, and women and children volunteered to make a search of the Lys-Semois battlefield and to empty the cartridge belts of the dead French troops still unburied.

### A Narrow Escape.

On one occasion in the village of Houyet, on the Lys, twenty kilometers from Dinant, the fugitive soldiers had a narrow escape. A German force, which the French believed to be small, had occupied the royal chateau d'Ardenne and was making merry with the contents of a well filled larder and wine cellars of the place while the few remaining inhabitants in the village were starving. The commander of the French soldiers decided to put an end to this condition of affairs and undertook personally to trap and capture the German commander. The surprise of the latter can well be imagined when during a morning stroll he came sud-

## WHICH GO TO OF MEN AT FRONT

Enemies Live For a Period in Same  
Trench, Then Come to Blows.  
Soldiers Stalk Each Other  
Around Haystack.

denly face to face with a French officer in full uniform who ordered him to hold up his hands. He drew his revolver instead, but the Frenchman was quicker and shot him dead.

The report was heard by the sentry at the chateau and brought a strong force of Germans on the run. The French soldiers were waiting near by to assist their chief, but one glance was enough to see that they were greatly outnumbered, and all fled back to the woods, not one being even wounded.

The authority for this story saw the French commander only recently and succeeded in getting through the German lines and back to Paris. At that



Photo by American Press Association.  
TWO TURKISH PRINCES SENT BY SULTAN  
TO JOIN GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

time the German military authorities had posted throughout the two Belgian provinces of Luxembourg and Namur the following announcement addressed to the fugitive soldiers:

"French Soldiers—We know where you are and have full information regarding your strength. In your own interest we advise you to surrender and promise that your lives will be safe. If you refuse every one of you will be shot."

On the following morning the Germans were amazed to find written in a bold hand across several of the posters the following line:

"If you know where we are why don't you come and get us?"

And underneath appeared the signature of the French commanding officer with his full name and rank and the number of his regiment.

### Peekaboo Around Straw Stack.

How Tommy Atkins and a German soldier played "peekaboo" around a straw stack and ended by each peacefully departing for his own trench with an armful of straw is related by a letter to his family by a member of a Lancaster regiment, says a dispatch.

"At Armentieres we stopped and dug trenches so close to the German lines," he writes, "that one of their patrols shouted in English to a party of our transport bringing up rations. 'Here, you fools; you are going right into the German trenches!'"

"When you are fighting you go nearly wild with rage. But during the lulls you cool down and think about other things. So I thought I would go out into the field and get some straw to make myself comfortable."

"I was pulling out the straw on one side of the stack when I saw a German soldier peeping around. I had left my gun behind. What if he would shoot me or take me prisoner? To see which way he was coming I peeped around again. He peeped, and then we both jumped back. Then I began to wonder whether he also was unarmed. The next time we saw each other we both felt the chances were safe. So there we were, he on one side and I on the other, each pulling at the stack. Then we turned our backs on each other, and each went to his trench with arms claspings a big bunch of straw. He said nothing, and I said nothing. If we had brought our guns it would have been a question of the best man. But, as it was, it never occurred to us to settle it with our fists."

### Enemies Used Same Trench.

A British soldier relates a remarkable story of how the English and Germans hunkered in the same trench a few miles south of Ypres.

There were a handful of Germans and a smaller handful of allied forces.

## GENESIS OF WATER

The First Invisible Vapor That Enveloped Our Globe.

AND ITS CHANGE INTO STEAM.

How the Earth, Which Was Born Out of a Mass of Flaming Gases, Came to Have Its Surface Covered With a Liquid Which Cannot Endure Fire.

The story of the origin of water involves that of the birth of the earth. According to the generally accepted hypothesis, the earth was once a mass of heated gases, which included, in one form or another, every chemical element that we know. Among these gases were oxygen and hydrogen, the two elements by whose combination water is formed. But there was no water then because the heat was too great to permit of the combination of oxygen and hydrogen. The elements of water were present, but not water itself.

As the gaseous mass continued to cool a temperature was reached at which combination could begin to take place, and then water appeared in the form, not of liquid, but of an invisible vapor which we call watery vapor. Although oxygen and hydrogen had combined in this vapor, the heat was still too great for it to condense into the liquid state. With further cooling, however, it did undergo a partial condensation into that form of water which we know as steam. At that time the globe was probably a great white hot ball, enveloped at a vast height above its surface with a hissing shell or envelope of steam. In this immense steamy shell was contained, in the vaporous form, all the water that the future earth was to possess. The oceans were there, afloat as scalding clouds!

The central mass continued to cool and condense, and at last when the temperature of the rocky crust that had begun to form about it had descended to about 370 degrees C., the first true water—that is, liquid water—appeared on the earth. It fell in hot drops from the vaporous envelope and at first no doubt was instantly converted into steam by contact with the heated crust. After awhile the crust became so cool that the descending water could remain upon it in the liquid state. Then the mighty rains fell thicker and faster from the condensing envelope until the accumulated water formed great oceans or perhaps at the beginning one universal ocean surrounding the entire earth. That would depend upon the form of the surface of the crust at the time when the descent of the waters occurred. The origin of the present ocean basins goes back to the very beginning of geological history and antedates every period that can be fixed with reasonable certainty.

These facts explain why the earth has so great a quantity of water and where that water came from.

It is believed that the oceans cannot continue to exist for all time as we see them today. The minerals constituting the solid crust of the earth are continually absorbing water. It has been calculated that granite contains two gallons of absorbed water in every cubic yard. The condition of the moon, as revealed by telescopes and by photography, shows that a globe may, as far at least as its surface is concerned, become absolutely arid, no water whatever remaining upon it, although in ages past it may have been covered with oceans.

The drying up process, however, must be a slow one, and no considerable quantity of the oceanic waters can be absorbed into the earth's interior until the core of the globe has become relatively cool. At present the internal heat is so great that water cannot penetrate to a depth of more, say, than twenty miles at the most. It is only as the rocks cool that they begin to take up water in combination.

If we heat water to the boiling point we turn it into steam. If we heat the steam still further it becomes an invisible vapor, which may be made so hot that it will char a piece of paper like a flame. On the other hand, if we cool water to the freezing point it turns into a brittle solid—ice.

So if we had happened to be born in a fiery hot world we should only have known water as a searing vapor, capable of devouring metals like a strong acid, and, on the contrary, if our lot had been cast in an intensely cold world our only knowledge of water, as a natural product, would have been in the shape of a solid, harder than most rocks.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

### The Acorn.

Take a large acorn, suspend it by a thread so as to nearly touch the water in any glass vessel, set it upon your mantelshef, bracket or table and let it stand there for about two months without in any way interfering with it excepting to supply fresh water. The acorn will burst, throw a root down into the water and a stem upward, sending out from the stem beautiful green leaves.

### Precaution.

"Why did you insist on having your new servant arrive on Saturday?" asked the neighbor.

"There's no train back till Monday," replied Mrs. Crosslots. "We wanted to be sure of having help for our Sunday dinner."—Washington Star.

Give us an international mind to understand, an international heart to feel.—William D. B. Alney.

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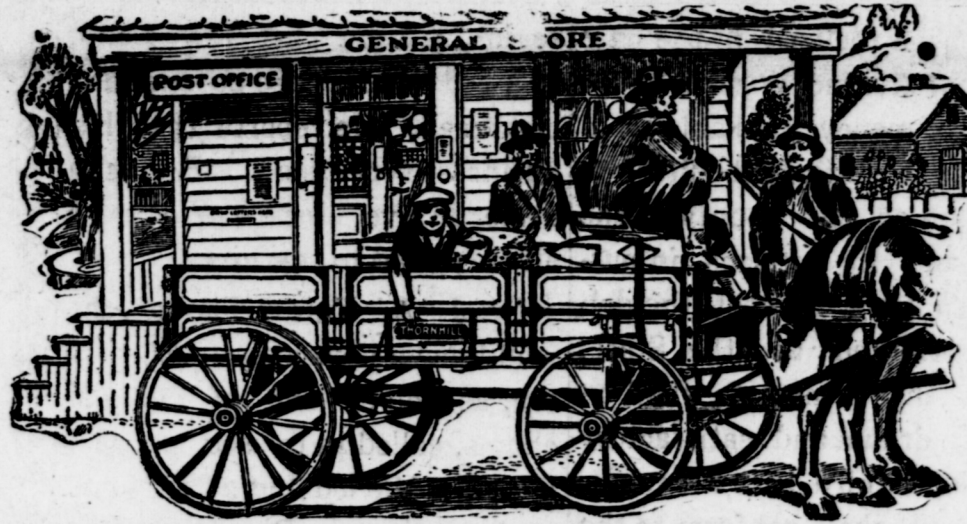
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### HOW SHOT ARE MADE.

And Why the Pure Lead Has to Be Tempered With Tin.

The manufacture of shot, described by O. C. Horn in Forest and Stream, requires a high tower, a perforated pan, a tank of water and "tempered" lead.

Shot are made by dropping molten lead from a high point to the earth. The lead forms into globules just as the raindrops do when they fall from the clouds. Ordinarily we do not realize that raindrops are little spheres, but under the proper conditions they freeze, and we have hailstones, which may be called shot made of ice.

In the making of shot pure lead is melted and mixed with a "temper" that consists mainly of tin, and then poured into a perforated pan or sieve. The perforations vary according to the size of the shot to be made.

A temper is mixed with the lead in order to make the globules form when the lead falls. If pure lead were used it would fall in the form of little bars instead of round shot.

In order that the globules may have plenty of time to form the lead must fall a long distance, and so towers are built. The towers used to be made as high as 200 feet and even more, but modern towers are rarely over 150 feet.

The perforated pan into which the molten lead is poured is at the top of the tower, and the globules of lead fall through the perforations into tanks of water at the bottom of the tower. The water cools them and also prevents them from flattening out, as they would if they fell on a solid floor.

From the water the shot go to steam driers. After drying the perfect shot are separated from the imperfect by means of glass tables inclined enough so that the shot when poured on at one end of the table, will roll to the other end. At the farther end of the table are two gutters side by side. The imperfect shot roll slowly and with difficulty, so that they have not enough momentum to carry them beyond the first gutter. The perfectly round shot roll easily and swiftly, and when they reach the foot of the table they jump nimbly across the first gutter and land in the second.

After separation the perfect shot are polished by rolling in plumbago, and workmen then put them in bags for shipment or send them direct to the cartridge filling department to be loaded into shells.

### HATS MADE AT NIGHT.

Sunshine Makes the Straw For Panama Too Brittle to Work.

Genuine Panama hats are made in Ecuador to a larger extent than in any other country, and the process of manufacture is still not generally known. The chief centers of the hat industry in the order of their importance are Montalvito and Jipijapa, in the province of Manabí; Santa Rosa and to a limited extent in Guayaquil and Cuenca. Thousands of natives of both sexes are employed at weaving these hats. The work is carried on from a little after midnight to 7 o'clock in the morning, while the atmosphere is humid, for the straw becomes brittle during the day and cannot then be handled.

After much preliminary preparation the straw is very finely divided into the required widths by the nail of the little finger or thumb. A bunch of straw is bound in the middle and placed on the center of a wooden mold. The straws arranged radially and equal in length from each other in pairs. The plaiting begins at the apex of the crown and continues round and round until the hat is finished, care being taken that no straws are added while the crown is being made. Other straws, however, are added while the brim and border are being formed. On the degree of nicety with which the straws are lengthened depends the beauty and durability of the hat. Should a strand be broken it can be replaced and so plaited as not to be noticed.

The finishing touches are put on by trimming the brim, edging the border and neatly fastening all projecting ends of the straws so as to be invisible. The hat is washed in clean, cold water, coated with a thin solution of gum and polished with dry sulphur.

#### Venetian Coffee.

In the year 1591 a Venetian doctor introduced coffee berries from Egypt. He taught his countrymen how to crush them and brew the beverage, and the use of coffee soon became general—so much so, in fact, that Venice was full of coffee houses where the people filled away their days drinking the aromatic beverage. A peculiarity of the Venetian coffee houses was that their patrons did not pay for each cup of coffee they drank, but settled their bills for all the coffee consumed at the end of each year. The regular price of a cup of coffee was 5 soldi, about 2½ cents.

#### Drawing Houses.

"I hear your son is achieving great success in his stage career."  
"Yes," replied the architect.  
"I should have thought he would have entered your profession."  
"Well, it amounts to the same thing. We both make money by drawing good houses."—Stray Stories.

#### Suspicious.

When a man starts off by announcing that he views something more in sorrow than in anger, we always suspect that he is really pretty mad about it.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

An equal has not power over an equal.—Law Maxim.

## GREAT DRYDOCKS.

Where the Largest Warships Can Be Repaired In Safety.

HUGE BASINS OF CONCRETE.

Into These the Vessels Are Floated and Shored Up as the Gates Are Closed and the Water Pumped Out—Floating Docks and How They Are Used.

There is no such thing as a perfect anti-fouling composition, and probably there never will be.

By "anti-fouling" we mean a solution which, applied to the bottom of a ship, will keep her clean for an indefinite period.

True, vessels can now keep the sea for months on end without getting foul enough to seriously diminish their speed, but in the long run their bottoms become weed grown, and they are obliged to go into drydock and be scraped and cleaned and repainted.

In old days, when warships were no larger than the steam launches which now hang on a Dreadnought's davits, the seamen did this work themselves. They ran the galley on to some convenient beach, hauled her out, tipped her on one side on the sand, scraped her and caulked her seams.

Even in the eighteenth century Captain Cook "careened" his vessel in a tidal creek on the Australian coast and did necessary repairs. The enormous warships of today require very different handling, and it is for their use that dockyards are fitted with "dry" or "graving" docks of vast dimensions.

A drydock is a huge basin excavated in the ground. It is lined first with masonry of immense thickness, and this in turn is coated with thousands of tons of concrete.

The first great requisite of a drydock is to be dry, and as it is always cut in low, swampy ground, with the bottom far below low tide mark, this is the great difficulty before its builders.

The bottom is quite flat. The sides run up in steps—enormous steps, each about a yard high, not the sort of staircase to run down in a hurry.

These steps are known as "altars," and they have two separate purposes—first for supporting the workmen's scaffolds, the second and more important for the fixing of the "shores." Shores are the great balks of timber which hold a vessel upright in drydock.

A drydock does not usually open straight out of the sea or harbor. More often there is a wet dock between. The reasons are that a vessel can then be docked at any state of the tide and also that there is less pressure on the great watertight gates of the drydock.

The actual process of docking in drydock is simple enough. The drydock is filled with water, the ship is floated in, the gates close behind her; then the water is pumped out by means of powerful steam pumps.

Along the bottom of the dock runs a straight line a row of keel blocks, on which the keel of the vessel rests. As the water is pumped away an array of workmen fix the shores in position.

This is a task which requires great care. Not so very long ago an 8,000-ton cruiser which was being drydocked at one of the southern dockyards in England was so carelessly shored up that she slipped and toppled over.

The damage was appalling. The hull of the ship was badly injured. It cost many thousands of pounds to repair her.

There are also floating graving docks. There is one at Portsmouth with an area of two and one-quarter acres and a lifting capacity of 32,000 tons. It is 700 feet long and 144 feet wide. Its cost was £264,000.

The beauty of a floating dock is that if a vessel is badly damaged the dock can go to the ship instead of the ship to the dock. Also even if the ship is heeling over, so that she could not be passed through the gates of a stone dock, the floating dock can take her.

The floating dock is simply a large-scale built in a series of watertight compartments which can be filled or emptied at will. It was invented by George Rennie in 1803. By means of a floating dock a large warship can be raised high and dry within three hours.

Aboard, life goes on as usual, while the sailors' floating home stands shored up in dry dock. Her decks are just about level with the top of the sides, but between them and firm ground yawns a chasm at least forty feet deep.

During wartime the work of cleaning and repainting the under part of the hull goes on night and day, and a job that usually takes a fortnight may be completed within four or even three days.—Pearson's Weekly.

#### Remembered One.

At a medical college a class was being examined in anatomy, and one student was asked, "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?"

"Well," said the bright student, "there's that one with the darned long name, and I don't remember the other two."—Boston Transcript.

#### Saving Grace.

"Pa, what is meant by the saving grace of humor?"  
"It means quite often, my son, that when a rascal gets caught in some sort of devilment he can escape punishment by making a joke out of it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A good deed is never lost. He who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.—S. Bass.

## WAR! What Is It All About?



HAS the whole world gone stark mad over a very foolish and trivial question? Are swords rattling, cannon rumbling, mailed armour clashing just because Russia wanted to show her love for the little brother—Serbia?

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CHAS. S. HARRIS EDITOR.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interests of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjacent counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

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WED. JAN. 20, 1915

## Announcements.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce F. A. Strange a candidate for circuit clerk of Adair county, subject to the Democratic primary to be held in August.

Ex-President Wm. Taft, takes the position that it is time to call a halt in the regulation and restrictions of railroads. There are others too who are bound to see the injustice done railroad companies. Reasonable requirements are not hurtful, and are necessary for the public good, but following and attempting to enforce the wild clamors and demands of political adventures can not fail to do harm to the companies, and also to the people as well. We have never believed in the extremism that has swept over the entire corporate interests of the country, and especially the demands made on the railroads, cutting down their earnings and increasing their expenses without the fullest and fairest investigation. The country needs more railroads, and under the policy of the last few years we can not hope to secure them. We believe in building not in destroying and welcome every sign that indicates a return to reason and justice affecting the business interest of the country. The pendulum has swung to far and the country is feeling its effects but it will doubtless soon move in the limits bounded by justice, fair play and prosperity, if present signs do not miscarry.

Mr. Finis A. Strange is announced in to-day's News a candidate for circuit court clerk of Adair county, subject to the Democratic primary to be held in August. Mr. Strange now lives in the Elroy precinct, but he was born and reared near Glenville. He comes from a Democratic family, and he has been active in all party fights since he reached his majority. He is a gentleman well qualified for the position, and if nominated and elected, in our judgment, will make a faithful and efficient officer. In due time Mr. Strange will go over the county and will personally present his claims.

The Interior-Journal under the management of Walton & Saufley, grows better week by week. It was a splendid paper before Mr. Walton acquired an interest, but when two experienced newspaper men, like the present owners, put their heads together, something unusual is bound to come from their efforts. New machinery is to be added to this plant, and ere long the patrons of the Interior-Journal will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to a publication well worth the money.

Prof. H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, made his formal announcement for the Democratic nomination for Governor, a few days ago and since then has resigned as Principal of the Western Normal School. His announcement carried with it his position, beautifully and forcefully expressed on matters of State government. Prof. Cherry is a man with a clear head and a clean record and will certainly be in the race for the position he seeks.

The woman's suffrage question has been killed so far as the present session of Congress is concerned. It came to a vote in the House last Tuesday night, and the count showed 204 against to 174 for it. Representative J. W. Langley was the only member of the Kentucky delegation who voted for the measure.

Hon. R. B. Trigg, of Glasgow, Democratic candidate for the State Senate, the district being composed of the counties of Adair, Barren and Metcalfe, was in Columbia Monday, forming the acquaintance of Adair county voters. He made a very favorable impression.

## IN A NUTSHELL.

John S. Lawrence, editor of the Cadiz Record, has been doing a little figuring as to Kentucky's road laws and their possible application to the county of Trigg. Under the caption, "What Says Our Fiscal Court?" he submits the result in the following editorial:

"Trigg county will pay something like \$2,000 into the general road fund of the State, and is our Fiscal Court going to sit quietly by and let this money get away from us and not get anything in return? Quite a number of the counties have already made application for 'State aid' from this fund, and unless we get busy we are going to be left out in the cold and be short this \$2,000 besides.

"Why not appropriate \$2,500 for this purpose upon the condition that it will be spent upon the first road in the county whose citizens will agree to supplement this with \$2,500 more, which will make \$5,000; then the State will give you \$5,000 more to go with this? This can be done easily, and is there a business man in Trigg county who wouldn't gladly put up \$2,500 for a deal, even if he had to borrow every cent of it, when he knew he was going to get \$10,000 back for it? Certainly there is not a one. Then are the members of our Fiscal Court going to admit that they are the poorest business men in the county, and allow this \$7,500 to slip away from them? We think not, but it is time they were getting busy along this line."

This is the whole proposition in a nutshell, so far as the financial end of it is concerned. Trigg county, if its Fiscal Court fails to act, will contribute \$2,000 to the building of roads in other counties. If its Fiscal Court sees fit to make an appropriation of \$2,500, Trigg county will have \$10,000 to spend on its own roads. More than that, the people of the county can rest assured that there'll be \$10,000 worth of roads from the \$10,000 expended on them, an assurance that has not

always been realized in the past history of Kentucky road building. The money available from the State is contingent—first, on the action of the county or the county and its citizens in putting up a dollar to meet the dollar contributed by the State; second, that contracts shall be honestly drawn and satisfactory bond given; third, that the roads, when built, shall conform to the standard and specifications laid down by the State.

If the Fiscal Court of Trigg county takes the action necessary to give that county \$10,000 for the building of roads and any fault is to be found with those roads, when built, responsibility will not be divided out among a set of officeholders or attributable to local pull in the letting of contracts and the employment of incompetents. The head of the State Bureau of Roads, who is appointed by the Governor and removable by him, will have to shoulder the whole burden of failure.

The new road laws offer an incentive to counties to build roads by putting a penalty on them if they do not. At the same time it guarantees them dollar for dollar to meet the cost of building honest expenditure and good workmanship.

The Fiscal Court of a county that fails to take advantage of this opportunity will owe the people of that county an explanation which it will be somewhat difficult to make convincing.

## Gradyville.

We are having plenty of rain and mud at this time.

Quite a lot of tobacco passed here last week en route for Greensburg.

Mr. Robert Wethington, after a weeks visit with relatives at Clementsville, returned last week.

Tim Cravens, of Columbia, was in our midst a day or so of last week, looking after insurance.

Strong Hill, with several others from this section, was called before the board of Supervisors last week, at Columbia.

Mr. Burton Yates, of the community of Joppa, visited uncle Charlie Yates and daughter, in our city last week.

Robert Reed, of Columbia, was with our people last week in the interest of insurance.

Mr. R. L. Wethington, of Clementsville, was looking after business affairs here last week.

Mr. Allen Rose, the successful business man of Keltner, was in our midst the first of the week.

Mr. Silas Cain, one of the best mule men of this part of the county, is selling quite a lot of mules to the people for work stock.

The small-pox cases at Messrs. J. R. and R. W. Shirley's, in the Milltown section, are of a very mild form and we understand that the patients are getting along fine and all precaution will be used to keep down the spread of the disease, and we take it that it will be only a few days until it all be swept out.

Mr. D. C. Wheeler lost one of the finest heifers in his herd one day last week, from running on a stalk field. Mr. Wheeler valued this calf very highly, would not sell for any reasonable price.

Mr. Willie Bradshaw who has been located in the Blue Grass

region] for the past few years, dropped down to see us one day last week. He reports that his business very good. He is a dealer in live stock. We were all very glad to see him.

Dr. J. A. Yates, one of the well known physicians of Edmonton, as well as one of our old chums, called in to see us last Friday while looking after some business here. Dr. looks just as well as he did twenty years ago and gets around evenly as well. He never did make but one mistake that we ever knew of, and that was when he left the Democratic party and went over to the Republican.

Quite a number of our people attended court Monday, being the first day of our Circuit Court. There are only a very few jurors from this part of the county.

Rev. L. R. Payne, closed a very successful meeting near here last week, in which there were quite a number of professions and the church greatly revived. Bro. Payne is one of our most successful evangelists. There was great interest manifested in these meetings.

Messrs. H. P. Keltner and U. N. Whitlock two of the leading tobacco men in this part of the county are on the Louisville Tobacco Market this week with tobacco. Mr. Ed Whitlock returned from the same market last week with very satisfactory sales, for the crops he made brought him \$1,000. Who can beat Ed in one year.

## From North Carolina.

King's Mountain, 1, 3, '15.  
Editor News:—

As this is the time to make and keep good resolutions, I regard it as a good resolve to begin the year by acquainting the people of Kentucky where I am, what I am doing, and how I am getting along.

In regard to Christmas, it arrived on schedule time, and most of us still survive. The day was one of a very hard, cold rain, but I presume the rain turned to snow in Kentucky and Missouri.

My source of information is a letter from that prince of good fellows—Jim Cager Yates. However, Jim Cager seems to be on easy street, as he had just killed eleven hogs, aggregating in weight 3,500. Such being the case, he made my mouth water for some, sausage, spareribs, backbones "cracklin bread," even as the rebellious children of Israel yearned for the onions, leeks and garlic of Egypt. Had I been on that pilgrimage, onions and garlic would not have appealed to me as a bill of fare. The only thing I can see that Garlic is good for, is to kill the scent of onions.

As to affairs in Kentucky, I am proud of the fact that Rollin Hurt was elected Judge. We were old neighbors, good friends and class-mates at school.

By way of retrospect, allow me to say that I was extremely sorry to learn that W. J. Conover has been gathered to his Father's. "Red Bill," as he was affectionately called by his friends, was a man of rare mental gifts, but of excessive modesty. His father, James Conover, was also a sterling citizen as was Virgil, a younger brother of "Red Bill." I suppose all the family have moved off the scene

## Russell Creek Baptist Academy

A real Baptist School. Solicits the patronage of all students who appreciate moral and religious training. All grades; strong High School and Normal Course. Special attention to backward students. Second term begins January 4. Boarding Hall convenient. Terms very reasonable. Address or call on

W. G. WELBORN, - Principal  
Campbellsville, Ky.

## FARMERS and shippers of TOBACCO

Ship Your Tobacco to the Old Established  
PICKETT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

INDEPENDENT

We conduct a "Strictly Independent" Tobacco Warehouse Commission Business and are not connected directly or indirectly with any other warehouse or warehouse company, and give personal attention to the sale of all tobacco intrusted to our care.

BRIDGES & COMPANY, Incorporated, Proprietors  
Correspondence Solicited  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## REDUCTION SALE!!

From Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, 1915,

Men and Boy's Clothing at a heavy discount. Men's Ladies and Children's Shoes, 10 per cent discount. See my line of Men's Shirts. Underwear and Outings, 15 per cent. discount. Union Stock Food, 20 and 40 cent packages. A ticket with each package of stock food which entitles the holder to a chance for a set of nice dishes. The one who gets the most tickets will be entitled to the dishes. I pay 50c. per bushel for shelled corn.

D. M. Moore, Garlan, Ky.

of action except Mrs. Araminta Smith, of Barren county, Kentucky. I was also informed that Robt. Morrison had likewise paid the last great debt of nature.

If people will reflect, my family have had an unusual experience. Of the members who lived beyond infancy, I was the oldest, Bram White, next, then Ora White, later, Bob White, next Sallie White, Oren White and last, J. C. White. I am in North Carolina, Bram in Missouri, Ora died in same State, Bob is in Colorado, Oren in Colorado, John is in Washington State and Sallie is buried in Kentucky. One thing that strikes me as mysterious, is the restless, migratory nature of Kentuckians. In many respects it is one of the best States in the Union, yet the population has certainly taken the advice of Greeley. Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Illinois, California and other States of the Union have been peopled from Kentucky as it was settled from Virginia and North Carolina.

Melvin L. White.

## Absher.

Mr. Delaney Robertson's condition remains about the same.

Little Marie Martin, who got two of her fingers badly bruised, is slowly improving.

Miss Fannie Cave was the pleasant guest of Miss Audra Dillingham Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Drury Moore spent Sunday at H. B. Robertson's

Miss Mary Beard, of the L. W. T. S., was home Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Albert Morris made a flying trip to Plumpoint a few days ago.

Mrs. Ethyl Russell and children, and Nannie Cooley were visiting Mary A. Brockman a few days ago.

The roads in this section of county, are almost impassible.

Mr. Willie Moore returned home Sunday after a few days visit to relatives at Garlin.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Thomas, who have been living in Taylor county for the past year, have moved back to their old home near here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Feese, Mr. W. P. Dillingham, were in Columbia Wednesday.

Miss Eva Martin, who was employed in Saphira's store Campbellsville, returned home a few days ago.

Mr. I. G. Thomas and Berta Martin spent several days of last week with friends and relatives here.

Casey Creek has been past fording for a few days and the mail failed to reach Knifley.

Mr. Millard Young, who is employed at the Archibald spoke mill near here spent Saturday and Sunday at his home near Joppa.

**Additional Locals.**

We pay the highest price for fresh, clean Eggs.

Pure-bred Bourbon Red Turkeys for sale. Call by phone 11-2t. Mrs. R. E. Tandy.

All persons owing Kelsay & Hudson by note or account, must settle at once or pay cost. Kelsay & Hudson, 11-2t.

Mr. R. K. Young sold a load of white burley on the Greenburg market last week that averaged \$9 per hundred.

Two hundred pupils are now in attendance at the Lindsey-Wilson, and others will come in this and next week.

Judge J. C. Carter and State's Attorney A. A. Huddleston arrived Monday morning, and the court is now grinding.

Surely you would not have us to stand idle, when you need all kinds of work done. Hustle out and bring it on. T. C. Rasner & Son, 12-2t.

Rena Smith, of color, who was a daughter of Ida Ewing, died on the Burkesville pike Thursday morning. She was about 28 years old. Her husband and one child survive her.

Linnie Miller, of color, who lived in the suburbs of Columbia, died last Tuesday night. She was about seventy years old. She was the widow of Tim Miller, who was well-known about the town.

**Dirigo.**

The Dirigo man desires to extend New Year's greetings to the Adair County News and its hosts of readers.

Mrs. John Gibson is very low with pulmonary trouble and her death is expected at any moment.

Messrs. R. A. and W. P. Ep person, of Roy, visited here a few days last week.

Matthew Wooten and family and Allen Wooten and family have removed to the house recently vacated by Houston Strange. Mr. Strange moved to Sparksville.

Mrs. Melvin Petty has been very sick for several days.

Prof. Darrell Strange left last Thursday for Georgia, where he will engage in teaching.

Mrs. G. C. McKinney has been very sick for a few days.

Joe Stotts and family have moved to the Pelston farm near Picnic, and Gilliam Fields and family, of Breeding, have moved to the house vacated by Mr. Stotts.

The holidays passed off quietly at this place. So quiet that it did not appear like Christmas.

G. A. Murphy has formed a partnership with his son, R. G. Murphy, and will run a general mercantile business here under the firm name of G. A. Murphy & son.

Messrs. Ernest Stotts, J. G. and H. M. Campbell have returned from a pleasure trip through Tennessee and Georgia. They went as far south as Atlanta.

A. D. Stotts and family visited in Cumberland county during the holidays.

Mrs. G. W. Stotts fell on the last week and crippled herself, but no bones were broken.

**Dulworth.**

As I have not written to your valuable paper for some time I will write you a few lines.

We have had some cold weather, but it is warming up some now.

Mr. R. P. Earles' heading machine has been shut down on account of bad weather.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Henson, of Dulworth, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Corbin one day last week.

Mr. Everett Willis returned from Illinois one day last week.

Mr. Victor Johns got throwed from a horse and his ankle badly hurt, but is some better at this writing.

The String band of this place, was at Mr. and Mrs. Pike's last night with their music.

The boys and girls took a sleigh ride last Sunday from this community.

Mr. Aca Corbin took a trip to Campbellsville and day last week. He reported a nice time.

**Cane Valley.**

Mrs. Alice Hendrickson returned home, last Monday, from Montgomery Co., where she had been visiting her aged uncle.

Mrs. Dr. Atkinson, who has been real sick for the past three weeks, is improving a little.

David Banks, who has been visiting his grandpa, Mr. S. G. Banks, during the holidays, returned to his home in Louisville last week.

The Duvall property, occupied by Sherrod Murrell Jr., was destroyed by fire last Monday night about eight o'clock. Everything was saved and we understand no insurance.

Mr. Bun Rice sold his farm to Mr. Lloyd Bault for \$4,200. This is one of the best 80 acre farm in our county. It joins Brack Massie's farm on Butler's creek.

Rev. Oscar Capshaw and family have moved to Columbia, where he will attend the Lindsey-Wilson.

Brack Massie and Foree Hood shipped two car loads of hogs last week, the first stock of any kind that has been shipped for three months.

J. C. Bault and E. W. Keltner are in Louisville this week looking after their tobacco. They have recently bought several thousand dollars worth paying satisfactory prices. Such men are a great help to our community, as they are honest in their dealings and we hope they may continue in the business.

Sherrod Murrell left last Saturday for LaFayette, Ind., where he will locate for the year.

**Qzark.**

Christmas passed off quietly here on account of such bad weather. Very little visiting was done, but with peace and plenty on every hand staying at home was very comfortable.

New Year dawned clear and bright and the glorious sun, which had been hidden for several days, sent forth the beautiful rays of light and warmth.

Oh, I wonder how many of us remembered to thank God for sparing our lives to see this beautiful New Year's day, and asked Him to help us to live better lives, to ever remember and daily practice the Golden Rule. Keep us humble, prayerful and forgiving, ever ready to forgive the errors of others. The best of us make mistakes. We must be willing to forgive if we hope to be forgiven. For oftentimes we offend the One who looks on us from Heaven.

Mr. James Bryant, who lived near Craycraft, died a few days ago, from diseases incident to

old age. He was a highly respected citizen. His wife preceded him to the Great Beyond. He leaves several children, all grown.

Mrs. Rachel McKinley, wife of Green McKinley, who lived near Crocus, died last Tuesday at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Her husband is ninety. She is also survived by several children. Mr. Solomon McKinley, of this place, being one of the number. He was at her bedside when the end came. She is also an aunt of Messrs. John, Jasper, T. J., Ed and Mrs. Martha A. Bryant, and Mrs. Jo H. Barger, this place.

Mr. Luther Bolin, who has been living in Missouri for the past fifteen years, is visiting his old home. His relatives and friends were glad to see him.

Mr. Omer Maupin, who spent the holidays here, returned last week to Illinois and from there he will go to Iowa.

Bro. Barger, who has been pastor of the Shiloh congregation for about eight years, has been called to preach again this year.

Will close by wishing the News force and its many readers a Happy New Year.

**Irvin's Store.**

New Years greeting to the News.

We are having lots of rain now and with recent freezes the roads are most impassible.

Dr. Hammonds and family visited his father, Jonas Hammond, of Catherine, last week.

Mr. Herschel Dunbar was here yesterday from Russell Springs.

Prof. Beasley is teaching singing at Salem this week.

Our school taught by Mr. W. Hopper, closed the last day of the year. Mr. Hopper is teaching now at Jabez.

Mr. Perkins Bryant and family have returned from Indiana.

Mr. M. T. Wilson's store burned last night. He carried insurance, so the loss will not be so great. Every body sympathizes with him.

Misses Eva Hammond and Della Coe are going to school at Jabez.

Mr. Spencer Emerson, who had an operation performed on his hip for cancer, is doing very well.

**Death of a Good Woman.**

Mrs. N. J. Keltner, wife of G. A. Keltner, died Dec. 28, 1914. She was 66 years old. The deceased has been a great sufferer for several years. She was confined to her room for several months. She had the sympathy of her neighbors and also a great number of people. There was many friends visited her home and she always seemed cheerful and bore her affliction with great patience. Her conversation was always a religious one and her mind was ever running heavenward. She was a true christian, a devoted wife and a faithful mother to her children. She will be greatly missed by all. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. All the children, but one, was with her when the end came. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Jo Firkins assisted by Bro. Christle. There was a large crowd attended the funeral.

Written by a Friend.

**Toria.**

The health of this community is not very good at present.

Uncle Tom Fletcher's condition is considered very serious at this writing. He has heart trouble.

Miss Dee Jessie was the guest of Miss Emma Jessie Saturday night.

T. J. and James Rosson were here one day of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gaston were visiting at Cofer, last week.

Messrs J. W. Jessie and J. P. Caylor, were on the Loose Leaf Market last week, at Glasgow, and report the prices very unsatisfactory and the roads in a dreadful condition.

T. J. Patton made a business trip to Columbia last Thursday.

Rufus Reece and wife, of Cofer, were here Saturday.

Prof. Noah Loy began a subscription school at Red Lick today. He is a noted instructor, and we feel that his pupils will be very much improved.

C. C. Jones and U. L. Scott were in Columbia Friday.

O. W. Breeding of Sparksville, was here last Saturday.

Misses Sadie Platt and Mary Roach, visited the latter's sister Mrs. Lula Coomer, one night of last week.

Herman Roach, who has been confined to his room with fever for the past few months, is yet unable to be out of the house.

C. D. Jesse, left for his home at Rockport Ind., last Monday, after a short visit to his friends and relatives at this place.

Mr. W. D. Jones made a business trip to Edmonton one day last week.

**SEN. CAMDEN IS NOT A CANDIDATE**

KENTUCKIAN ASSERTS HE DOES NOT SEEK CHAIR OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

**NO OTHER POLITICAL DESIRES**

Prefers to Work for Upbuilding of State in the Capacity of a Citizen.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Camden, when asked whether he will be a candidate for governor of Kentucky, gave the following interview:

"About a month ago when I declined to discuss the matter of making the race for the Democratic nomination for governor, it was because I desired to give careful consideration to the expressed wishes of persons throughout the state whose opinions I value. I have now positively decided not to make the race.

"I do feel greatly indebted to the Democracy of the state for my nomination for Senator at the primary last August, and to the people of Kentucky generally for their ratification of that nomination at the polls in November. Having been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy existing in the Senate, I was naturally anxious to have the appointment approved by the electorate of the Commonwealth. My majority of 39,494 at the primary, carrying ten of the eleven Congressional districts, and of 33,039 at the November election, carrying nine of the eleven districts over my Republican opponent, went far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

"Furthermore as a matter of sentiment I was deeply gratified to occupy a seat in the United States Senate where my father, an old line Democrat, had served as the choice of the state of West Virginia.

"The selection of a Governor, and indeed of all state officers, at this time, is certainly a matter of the utmost importance. Kentucky stands at the door of great opportunities, agricultural, educational and commercial. Whether she enters and takes possession of all that the future has in store for her, depends very largely upon whether her affairs are guided by a broad, sound and constructive policy.

"Whatever may come to pass, it shall always be my purpose as a private citizen to give the faithful, earnest service to my state and party which I feel that every citizen owes, and thus to evidence my profound sense of obligation to the people of Kentucky."

**\$3.00**  
ONE YEAR

**\$1.75**  
SIX MONTHS

**Courier-Journal**

*Daily By Mail*

(NOT SUNDAY)

**During January**

AND

**February Only**

Regular Annual Bargain Period Limited to These Two Months.

**Just One-Half Regular Price**

Subscription orders at this rate will be accepted only when sent through regular Courier-Journal agent in this district.

**JOHN W. FLOWERS**

Columbia, Ky.

COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Louisville, Ky.

**Cumberland River Route**

**Burnside & Burkesville Transportation Company**

(Incorporated)

Packet Steamers: ROWENA and CELINA.

Tow Boat: ALBANY and Large Fleet of Barges.

These Boats are fast, of exceptionally light draught, having been especially built for the Upper Cumberland River, and the only boats having working arrangements with Railroads at Burnside. Traffic handled direct from boat to cars. Not subject to wagon transfer.

Through Rates and Bills of Lading to all points. Through Tickets to and from Cincinnati and Louisville.

Cargo Insurance carried on our packet Boats for the protection of shippers.

SCHEDULE: Str. "Rowena" leaves Burnside Saturday 3 p. m. of each week for Gainsboro, Tenn. Returning, arrives, Burnside Wednesday 6 a. m. Leave Burnside Wednesday 3 p. m. each week for Celina, Tenn. Returning, arrives at Burnside Saturday 6 a. m. Strs. "Celina" and "Albany" subject to demands of traffic. This schedule subject to change without notice.

G. M. ESTES, G. F. & P. A. A. B. MASSEY, President.  
Burnside, Kentucky.

**Morrow Ohio.**

Editor News:

Being as I see no letter in the News from Ohio, I will try to write a little if you will allow me space in your paper.

We have had some cold weather here this winter, but it is warm now. Corn is nearly all in the crib. Corn is not so good as we had so much dry weather. Corn is worth 50 cents per bushel. Wheat is worth \$1.25 per bushel, but what bothers me the most is fur hides are not worth much. Skunks that sold last year for \$4.20 are worth 1.25 this year. The fur dealers cry war on fur like all other dealers. A good time to make some money don't you see.

All of the Adair county boys who are here yet are getting along alright. M. V. Whited likes fine. My friend, Donley McElroy, left here and is trying Adair county. Donley is alright but he don't like cold weather. Well, I must say that I am glad to see that there is some talk of good or better roads in Adair county. Talk on till you get good roads. They are the life of

a country and on top of having the mud to contend with; there is as much lost in a few years by the way as it would cost to make good roads. Why not? You have plenty of stone and gravel, plenty of money. Some people are saving their money for their children, they say. Why not do something better for them? Make good roads for them and other children. Did anybody ever see a place where they have good roads and not a good country? If you Adair county people had good roads there like they have here you would not have them taken away for twice as much as they cost, and they will not cost half as much there as they do here. If this misses the waste basket, I may write again in a few weeks, if I live. Wishing a lucky 1915 to the News and its readers.

Hayes Burton.

**Buy Gold Medal**

The Sure Field Seeds  
Buy them from your local seed dealer  
If he can't supply you, write us direct.  
LOUISVILLE SEED CO.  
2nd Main Louisville, Ky.



## STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good.

I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

Get a package today. Only a quarter.

## Special Notice! Woodson Lewis

Greensburg, Ky.

Economy Woven Wire Fence is a light durable Fence. A long felt want for farmers who want a cheap, quick and satisfactory fence.

### NOTE THE PRICE.

Economy Wire Fence 7 Wires 9 in. Stays 26 in. high Price 15c

"	"	"	7	"	6	"	"	26	"	"	"	18c
"	"	"	8	"	6	"	"	32	"	"	"	20c
"	"	"	8	"	9	"	"	32	"	"	"	18c
"	"	"	9	"	6	"	"	39	"	"	"	22½c
"	"	"	9	"	9	"	"	39	"	"	"	20c

Square Deal Fence in all sizes at fair prices.

Buy now before the advance. We have 30,000 rods subject to your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed as to Quality and Price.

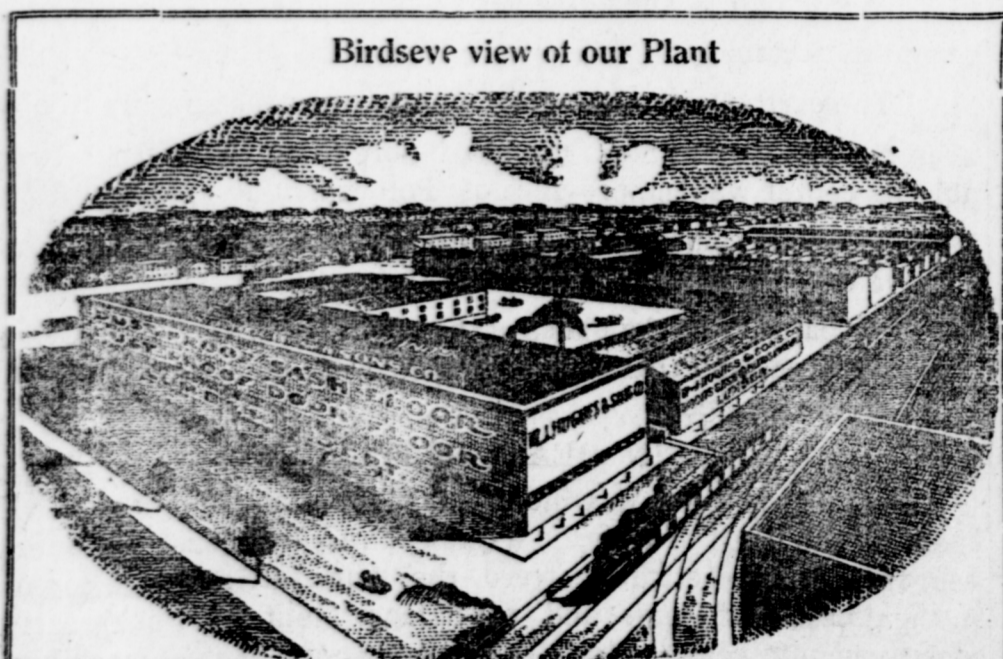
A full, Complete stock of the Celebrated Thornhill Wagons. "Satisfaction, or your money back."

Don't forget our immense stock of Shoes and Clothing, both at old prices.

We have not taken the War in Europe as an Excuse to ask Advance on Anything

Salt.—Big Barrels \$1.75. Salt Pure and Barrels Full.

Lime for this month, only 90c.



Birdseye view of our Plant

"Largest in Dixie"

**W. J. Hughes & Sons Co.**  
Incorporated  
Louisville, Kentucky.  
**WHOLESALE**  
Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Columns, Stair Work, Brackets, Etc. Write for our Catalog

**Tired!**  
Are you tired? Run down? Nervous? Is everything you do an effort? No! It is not laziness. You are ill. Your system needs a tonic. Your Stomach, Kidneys and Liver need stirring up. Nothing will do this better than

**Electric Bitters**  
50c. and \$1.00 All Druggists

## THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

FOR 1914

BRIGHTER, BETTER,  
BIGGER THAN EVER  
THE REGULAR PRICE OF

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES  
IS \$5.00 A YEAR.

IF YOU WILL SEND YOUR ORDER

TO US, YOU CAN GET

THE ADAIR COUNTY

NEW

AND

THE LOUISVILLE  
TIME

BOTH ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$4.50.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES  
the best afternoon paper printed anywhere.

Has the best corps of correspondents.

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SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RIGHT AWAY

DENTAL OFFICE

**Dr. James Triplett**

DENTIST

OVER PAULL DRUG CO.

Columbia, Ky.

RES PHONE 29. OFFICE PHONE 88

**Stomach Pains**  
Indigestion caused me great distress for two years. I tried many things for relief, but got little benefit. I finally found that the best pills or medicine I ever tried.

**DR. KING'S**  
**New Life Pills**  
C. E. Hatfield, Guyan, W. Va.  
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

### The Science of Building.

Modern buildings are becoming more wonderful every year. The latest wonder in New York is a sealed skyscraper which, when completed, will be 78 per cent., glass, yet in the building there will be no windows that may be opened. The entire 12 stories will be tight as a drum, the glass walls being set in steel frame work. There will be plenty of ventilation, however, an abundance of fresh air the year round supplied at an even temperature by a new ventilating system.

In cold weather the fresh atmosphere sucked in from without will be heated; when the summer comes it will be cooled. At all seasons of the year it will be free from disease breeding germs, being carefully purified.

The ventilating system is unique in its thoroughness. Air is sucked in through a special duct on the second floor, because air at this altitude has been found to be less impure than at greater heights. The air passes through "shower" chambers, where the impurities are washed out of it after the manner of a rain shower.

At each floor there are inlets with ducts which guide the fresh air into the interior under regulated pressure, where, as the foul air is sucked out under the ceiling through ducts connecting with the main flue. This system obviates the use of windows, which only let in draught and noise and dirt.

Independent of the air supply, there will be a hot water heating system, ensuring in the coldest days of winter a constant, healthful temperature and no humidity.

The power plant will be all that an engineer could possibly wish for. This "loft building de luxe" will cost \$1,500,000, and it will be the only building in New York built entirely of steel and glass. On the roof will be a sun parlor for the women employees, where they may take their noon rest, amid the most cheerful and attractive surroundings.

### Home in Tower of Church.

The Rev. William Milton Hess, pastor of the Trinity Congregational church, in New York city, and his wife are living in the queerest of all flats. It is in the tower of the church and consists of three 16x16 rooms, one above the other. The minister is superintending the erection of a large school next to the church and it was to save time that the new home was devised.

The pastor has his study at one side of the choir loft next the tower door. The stone walls were covered with smooth plaster and maple flooring was laid. The latticed windows, which had been nailed in, were glazed and hinged. The stairways took up too much space and so box stairs of original design, occupying only

three square feet of space were put in.

The tower flat is fitted up with electric lights and gas, with an electric stove for cooking. Heat is supplied from the same boilers that heat the church. Mr. and Mrs. Hess say they would not exchange their flat for any other in the borough.

### Billy Sunday's Bomb.

The Rev. Billy Sunday officially "cut loose" in Philadelphia a few days ago for a revival series of nine weeks. Here is Billy's greeting to the staid old gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Quaker City:

"Come on, you forces of evil in Philadelphia the have made the church a doormat to wipe your dirty feet upon! Come on you triple extract of infamy! Come on, you assassins of character! Come on, you defamers of God and enemies of His church! Come on, you bull-necked, beetle-browed, hog-jowled, peanut-brained, weasle-eyed fourflushers, false alarms and excess baggage! In the name of Almighty God I challenge and defy you! I'm here for nine weeks. Come on, and I'll deliver the goods, express prepaid!"

There's no denying that Billy goes Sam Jones and other evangelists of the "sip-roaring" brand one better, but we can't help but think what a shock this verbal bomb from his celestial aeroplane must have been to some of the dwellers in the City of Brotherly Love.

### Think this Over.

When a newspaper gives you a lot of free advertising in order to boom some concert or entertainment in which you are interested, keep track of the lines that are printed week by week and multiply that number by the regular advertising rates of the paper. Compare the results with the actual money value of any favor that you get from any other business concern. Then take into consideration the fact that advertising and circulation are the only two things that a newspaper has to sell. Now in these days of high prices, how much do you think it ought to give away.

### What are Dum-Dum Bullets.

Questions regarding the form and action of the dum-dum bullets have often been asked and it will be interesting to know the origin of the name and cause which led to their invention since the Germans are accusing the Allies of using them in contravention of the articles of warfare laid down by The Hague convention, which prohibits the use of soft-nosed or explosive bullets. To quote the actual words of the rule relating to dum-bum bullets, "The powers agree to abstain from the use of bullets with a lead envelope which does not entirely cover

the core, or is pierced with incisions.

It was the British troops in India that first brought into use the dum-dum bullets. In the petty wars on the northwest frontier of India, English soldiers were often exposed to night attacks in camp by fanatic swordmen known as Ghazis, or fighting dervishes, and it was found that the rush of men of this sort at close quarters was not to be stopped by the needle-like prick of the modern rifle bullet, and that it was absolutely necessary to make the bullet more effective in these special circumstance. This was done by removing from the nose of the bullet a small portion of the nickel mantle that covers it. The effect of this was to make the lead spread out from the diameter of a lead pencil to that of the old-fashioned musket ball, and had a sufficiently stopping effect. The British troops, however, never used the bullets anywhere except in the circumstances related.

The name dum-dum was derived from the town of Dum-Dum, four and a half miles from Calcutta, where the bullets were first manufactured. Dnm-Dum, which has been described as the Woolwich of India, and was for a long time the headquarters of the Bengal artillery, was, it is interesting to note, the center of the first open manifestation against greased cartridges in the Sepoy mutiny in 1857.

It is pointed out, however, by F. C. Selous, the famous big-game hunter, whose knowledge of rifles and shooting is probably unequalled, that the new pointed bullet, itself a German invention, and now for the first time employed in warfare in Western Europe, inflicts at short ranges more grievous wounds than any form of soft-nosed expanding bullet.

These pointed bullets, it seems, are apt to turn sideways on striking a man or an animal at short range, with the result that although the hole caused by the entry of the bullet is small, round, and clean cut, the skin is often torn open where they pass out on the other side. Mr. Selous relates how on several occasions he has found one of these long, solid pointed bullets, absolutely unimpaired in shape, lying broad side under the skin of an animal through whose body it had torn a large lacerated wound.

### The Gist of It.

"Last December I had a very severe cold and was nearly down sick in bed. I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a very few days until I was completely restored to health," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. If you would know the value of this remedy, ask any one who has used it. Sold by Paull Drug Co.

Turkeys cooked over a new coal fire took up gas and poisoned 175 employees at a banquet of the Public Service Trolley company, of Paterson, N. J.

The Allies may be near the Rhine river, but they not yet captured any Rhine wine.

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## LATE WAR NEWS.

London, Jan. 13 (10:35 p. m.).—Battles large and small, all having an important bearing on the situation, are in progress at widely-separated points in the war areas in Europe and Asia.

The Turk have occupied the Persian town of Tabriz, which is a Russian sphere of influence; are battling with the Russians in the Caucasus and are reported to be making preparations for an invasion of Egypt.

The Russians have resumed the offensive in East Prussia, while the Germans continue to attack them in Poland, and they are again trying to cross the Nida River in Southern Poland, which is held by the Austrians.

The battle which is creating the most interest, however, is that in the Aisne Valley, to the northeast of Soissons, where the French have been attacking the German intrenchments for a week. They succeeded in taking some important positions on Friday last and again on Sunday, but the Germans bringing up reinforcements, recovered some of the lost ground. Otherwise, the unfavorable weather has compelled the Germans and Allies to confine themselves to artillery engagements.

### LAKES FREEZE OVER.

The renewed activity of the Russians in East Prussia indicates that the freezing over of the Mazurian Lakes, for which they have been waiting, has at last occurred, for otherwise it would be impossible for troops to advance through the narrow defiles defended by the Germans.

The Russians claim also to have made a further advance to the southwest of Rawa, another indication that they contemplate a repetition of their attempt at an invasion of East Prussia from the East and South, despite the fact that repeated German attacks south of the lower Vistula in Poland are keeping them fairly busy. These attacks are being made at different points and according to the Russian official statements, are easily repelled.

There is no recent account of the fighting in Southern Poland and Galicia but a Bucharest dispatch says the Russians have begun an attack on the Austrian fortifications in the mountains which divide Bukowina, now in their possessions, and Transylvania, an attack on the Austrian fortifications in the mountains which divide Bukowina, now in their possession, and Transylvania, an attack on which is considered likely to bring Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies.

The Turks, according to a Cairo dispatch, have decided at last to attempt an invasion of Egypt. In London little credence is given

in this report. It is not believed possible that troops can cross the desert which stretches eastward from the Suez Canal and even if they conquered the waterless waste they would be so exhausted by the effort that the British forces in Egypt, it is confidently thought, could easily repel them.

Louis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a gathering of Australians today, said it was not likely the Australians who were guarding Egypt, with New Zealanders, Indians and English territorials and regulars would have much fighting to do there and that they soon would be in France.

An interesting statement was made by Baron Hardinge, Viceroy of India, at the opening of the Viceregal Council today, as to the part the East Indians are playing in the war. He said that 200,000 of them had sailed from India for France, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia. Those in Mesopotamia are now presumably advancing with the British troops on Bagdad.

Rumors were current today, as they have been on several previous occasions, that German submarines had made an attack on Dover and that two of them were sunk. The authorities deny that any submarines have been sunk, but give no explanation of the firing of the guns of the forts which occurred late last night.

## EARTHQUAKE-- 12,000 KILLED, 20,000 INJURED IN ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 13.—Italy again has been visited by an earthquake of wide extent which, according to the latest advices, has resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injury to possibly 20,000 more in the towns and villages destroyed.

The shock was the strongest Rome has felt in more than a hundred years. The town of Avezzano, in the Abruzzi department, sixty-three miles east of Rome has been leveled to the ground; here 8,000 persons are reported to have been killed. In many small towns surrounding Rome buildings are partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south to Ferrera in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the undulatory movement continued for a considerable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatories showed there was only one which, beginning at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from twenty-two to thirty seconds.

NO LIVES LOST IN ROME.

In the capital itself, so far as known, there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done, churches and statues suffering most. For a time the people were stricken with fear, and there was a veritable panic in the hospitals, monasteries and convents.

The buildings on both sides of the Porta del Popolo, the north entrance to Rome, threatened to fall, and the eagle decorating the gate crashed to the ground. The obelisk in St. Peter's Square was shaken and badly damaged, while the statue of St. John Lateran and the statues of the Apostles, surmounting the basilica, are in danger of collapsing. The famous colonnade decorating St. Peter's Square was lowered four feet, while the adjacent house, once occupied by the sisters of Pope Pius X, was badly cracked.

Owing to the wide extent of the disturbance and its evident terrible consequences, the actual effects of the earthquake are not at present known, owing to the cutting off of communications.

### SEVERAL CITIES DESTROYED.

The fortified city of Aquila has in this way been cut off, but it is reported several villages in that region were destroyed. Likewise Potenza, capital of the province of the same name, on the eastern declivity of the Apennines, which has a population of nearly 20,000 has been isolated. In 1857 this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Father Alfani, director of the observatory at Valle di Pompeii, the noted sesimologist, has sent the following telegram to Rome:

"The earthquake registered by our apparatus appears to have been most disastrous for a radius of more than 100 miles. Probably its center was the province of Potenza.

Meanwhile communications with Potenza are interrupted and a grave disaster there is feared.

A dispatch from Aquila says the village of Aiella, near Celano was destroyed, and that severe damage was done along the Sulmona-Avezzano line.

### IN HEART OF ITALY.

Most of the towns in which damage was done are situated virtually in the heart of Italy, in a line running northeast and southwest from Rome eastward toward the Adriatic Sea. The country in the province of Rome and the Department of the Abruzzi is mostly mountainous, but thickly populated. Numerous villages and towns dot the territory. Monte Rotondo has a population of about 5,000. It was here in 1867 that Garibaldi defeated the papal forces. At Tivoli, where one person is said to have been killed there is a population of some 140,000. It lies eighteen miles north east of Rome and retains many of the antiquities of the old Roman days, among them the Temple of Tiberius and Villa d'Este, celebrated for the beauty of its architecture. Pofi is a village of some 4,000 inhabitants.

Zagarolo, Paliano, Veroli, Pereto, Poggio Nativo and the other places where damage or fatalities are reported, all are small towns.